BOMBAY GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

BOMBAY : SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1841.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

THE *Victoria* brought 70 Boxes of letters and Papers.

Her dates are London 2th, Paris 6th, Malta 12th. Alexandria 17th, and Cairo 20th March. The following is a list of her Passengers :—

Lady and Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge.	Messrs. Wray,
Mrs. and Revd. Mr. Tombs,	" Snelder,
Mrs. Colonel Manson,	" Bainbrigge,
Mr. and Mrs. Murray,	" Lightfoot,
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon,	" Fuller,
B. C. S.,	Cadets.
Mrs. Shaw,	*For Madras.*
Mrs. Edwards,	Major Stratton, M. C.
Miss Hodgson,	Mr. Anderson Merct.,
Miss Eliott,	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Steuart, B, C. S.	*For Ceylon.*
Mr. Anderson Merct,	Mr. Campbell,
Mr. McEuen,	Mrs. Campbell,
Lieut. Moore 41st Regiment,	Miss Campbell, died at Sea 2d April,
Mr. Melikeoff,	Mr. Worms,
Mr. Philipps,	Monsieur Arnaud,
Mr. Apwood.	*Monsieur L. Arnaud,*
Mr. Beamish,	*For Singapore.*
D. Weeks, R. N.,	*Mr. Patterson,*
	Mrs. Patterson,
	From Aden.
	45 E. I. C. Troops.

THE News brought by the *Victoria* is not very interesting and the Paper under the Head of a "Looker on in London" brings the principal items to notice. he predicts a war with the United States and from the sources of information which the writer possesses we are inclined to give his reports credit and the Overland mails of our contemporaries seem to give credit to such a rumour. Lord Keane is to get a Pension for 3 lives and Lord Cardigan has been acquitted in the House of Peers, The Duke of Wellington has been seriously ill. Sir J. Bryant is elected a director of The East India Company. The Royal Christening takes up a large portion of the Public Papers. Under the head of our Egyptian Correspondence a good account of the state of that country will be found, we also copy an article from the *Malta Times* giving a precis of what is going on at Constantinople.

The Foreign Intelligence is not important. Things remain in statu quo in France, and Lord Palmerston in Parliament has declared thai he saw nothing which in his apprehension was likely to lead to the disturbance of pacific relations between France and England. The Spanish and Portugueze question is settled and the American quarrel alone appears disturbed, we shall as we are pressed for time to get this out to go by the Post refer our readers at once to our extracts.

THE LOOKER ON IN LONDON.

LONDON MARCH, 4TH 1841.

What was looked over last month as not yet perfected has been born of time in the present and is now matter of interest we hope even in India.

We have had news this very day from America only 18 days old from Philadelphia and New York, and that in addition to a despatch of last Saturday with intelligence of a few days earlier date. The Banks of the Union are struggling at present to keep up payment of their [illegible] The United States Bank stopped payment on the 11th ultimo, and has since acted on it's intention to give notes instead of cash till it can manage better. This blow has caused great excitement in Philadelphia and not a little in London, for here, every thing depends so much on the regular returns of Foreign Trade that every department feels the effect of failure.

The political news is no less unfavorable and threatening, Macleod of Canada has been bailed out, of the hands of the Lockford magistrates and carried back to prison on the orders of Lawyer Lynch by an absolute mob. These fellows have attempted to excuse their violence by declaring that in deference to the desire of a regularly organized public meeting Judge. Bowen together with Messrs. Buel and Brotherston had surrendered the prisoner in a perfectly legal matter and manner. Thus they say they have kept Macleod from mischief and secured him a fair tral. The owner of the Caroline has been sent for to prosecute Macleod as one of the destroyers of his property while the state prosecutes him for what? for murder! yes the indictment is laid for murder and he is to be tried on the 16th of March. Here every body is prepared to believe that Jonathan is *determine on a quarrel, and that if Macleod* won't do for a subject, the Boundary question or our war with China, or some such ground of battle must be sought out A Looker on can see that American ships are sent to Canton with orders to their crews to desert, and that some of them have actually been employed in manning the Bogue forts in the Canton river. This is not the only meanness of which Brother Jonathan has been guilty and although every one deplores and would avert a war, the general opinion is that war with the Americans is now *inevitable.*

To-day also we receive news from China but not by way of Bombay, and possessing very slight interest, from Turkey Syria and Egypt also we have news. The "Turk" *par excellence is quite a christian in his co*nduct, whatever be his creed, but the Divan is the scene of Russian French and alas English Intrigues, which are most unseemly any where, and more so where a heathen is a *looker on upon these antichristian inter*relations. The Sultan has received his fleet at Constantinople and has taken Mehemet Ali into a sort of favor. The Pasha is at Cairo endeavouring to settle his Military Colonies, Solyman Pasha is there and Ibrahim now at Gazar will sail from Dametta up the Nile for the great city as soon as possible. Napier and his Son dined with the *Pasha at Alexandria on their return from* Cairo and received marks of peculiar regard. The Fleet is at Malta &c. although *the main station is still at the Bay* of Marmoriza.

With regard to European affairs we have no news from the North, Portugal is no longer alarmed, Spain is busy at home, the Regency enforcing with a heavy hand their authority on a some what reluctant people. The ex-King of Holland has married his countess d' Oultremont and the present King has just celebrated his 27th wedding day. The ex-Queen of Spain is becoming reconciled to her brother the King of Naples, and the young Queen growing daily more afraid of her Governess the Duchess of Victory. The King of Belgium having but just returned from England has accomplished a loan of 83,000,000 of francs in capital, and 90,000,000 of francs in securities from the Brothers Rothschild. The French go on fortifying their capital and increasing their army, while the King of Prussia fortifies Berlin by increasing his popularity and attaching to himself the hearts of his people. A glorious contrast to the stone and mortar fortifications of Paris.

At home we have had a long scene of interesting events. The Queen is again enceinte, she has pulled her husband out of the water, the ornamental water in the Gardens of the Palace at Buckingham House, and in this as in other instances, has shown her high and gallant spirit capable of bearing and doing all things.

The House of Commons have despatched the first great battle of the season. The Question was that of the Registration Law of Ireland, out the battle was fought not on the Bill of Lord Stanley, but on a new measure embodying the qualification with the registration and introduced by Lord Morpeth. The Ministerial majority after a three night debate was only 5 in a house of between 5 and 600. The further consideration of the measure is postponed to the 16th of April when a disolution is confidently expected to follow an adverse vote. The consequence is that the whole force of all parties is now occupied in preparing for the probably impending struggle & "election, election," rings though the land. The Peers are doing but little Lord Brougham just gone to the Continent & Lord Lyndhurst has not taken his seat and the meetings are little more than general.

Lord Cardigan's trial *came* off as expected but *went* off as utterly unexpected in perfect failure. It was not shown that the Captain Harvey Tuckett whom Lord Cardigan shot was the Harvey Phipps Garnet Tuckett of the indictment, and on this quibble after the expenditure of some thousands & the complete gathering of the Peers, they found his Lordship not guilty—*legally*—as the Marquis of Westminister said upon their honor. It was a capital face but it wanted a denouement.

The debate on Lord Kean's graul of £2000 a year to himself and his two next heirs was very spirited and Mr. Hogg the East India Director has acquired immortal fame by the manliness of his declaration against the payment of the annuity out of the revenues of India. The defence of Lord Keane from the attacks of Mr. Hume was undertaken by Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir R. Peel, but the opposition is firm and it will not be till tomorrow night, if then that any progress can be made in the Bill.

Mr. Labouchere is busily engaged in his project of equalizing the Duties on East and West India Rum, and and his plans for the introduction of East India produce into the Australian colonies at feasible prices. There is no doubt that he will carry both these measures of justice to India. There are good news for India too of the great improvement in the Judicial committee of the Privy council. The appeals now some 20 years in arrears are at length being made up, and there appears laudable anxiety still further to reform the appellate Jurisdiction.

Sir Jeremiah Byant was elected last Friday to the Directory of the East India *Company vice Mr. Thornhil deceased*, and there will be a Ballot on the 26th of April for the election of a successor to Mr. John Forbes.

The celebrated surgeon Sir Astley Cooper is dead. The lovely Countess of Shelbune 6 months after her marriage and in her 24th year died last Sunday. The number of deaths both in Paris and in London is largely encreased by the prevalence of the influenaz caused by the rapid changes of temperature we have been and are still undergoing.

The looker on sees on all sides signs of struggle with the inward element of approaching prosperity. There will be internal convulsion or external war, and then the political atmosphere purified by that thunder will regain its composure and the present com*mercial prosperity contin ue to increase.* The looker, on sees nothing to fear for England, but much for France, although Lord Palmer*ston said on Tuesday night in his place in* parliament that he saw no reason to apprehend any immediate rupture with France. to which a most important declaration may be added the offer of the mediation of France in the dispute between England and America.

FROM OUR EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, 18TH MARCH 1841.

There has been such a dearth of news in Cairo this month that it is hardly worth while to send you a letter; as stated in my last, Mehemet Ali protests strongly against the hard terms offerd him, and has sent to Constantinople to endeavour to make a better bargain, the result of thsee negotiations is not yet known, but it is generally supposed there will not be any interruption to the present state of Peace.

Ibrahim Pacha arrived here on the 24th February, determined report said to have no more to do with his Father's affairs, but to employ his future days in cultivating the large Estates he holds in Egypt, but since Mehemet Ali has been to Cairo and passed a week in his company, it would appear that a change had come over him, as it is now said Mehemet Ali will abdicate immediately in his favor. It is known that the items particularly disagreeable to Mehemet Ali in the treaty were the appointment of his successor and the nomination of his Military Officers, by the Sultan.

The last of the Syrian army those who remained with the Field artillery which came from Tor by sea, have arrived in Cairo.

The greater part of the Soldiers have been sent to the Delta principally to the Syrian side; some of the old have been discharged and instead of being pensioned for their servicies, sent to work at the new Fortifications on the Coast; how can this man expect people to fight for him who are thus treated,—thus does Tyranny undermine itself.

The National Guard is still kept up, and the Cavalry and Artillery are being refurnished with Horses, the number of sound Soldiers returned into Egypt is estimated as low as 12,000, Clot Boy must surely have been mistaken when he published in the French Papers about 6 months ago that the Syrian Army amounted to something like 160,000.

There is much anxiety to learn that the affair is definitively settled, for should a hostile Force again appear off this Coast, it will be "sauve qui peut" for the Franks &c., the population will certainly rise against these misgoverning people and destruction of property and life will ensue to a dreadful extent.

The Overland Transit increases rapidly, in spite of all stumbling Blocks, and this month are expected by far the greatest number of Passengers ever known to have landed in Egypt; by the Oriental a considerable increase on last month's number is looked for, who will probably not be able to keep pace with the Mails—as the road by which the latter come being now very dry is passed over quickly by the Mules and Travellers not able to undergo the fatigue of 150 miles hard riding, are obliged to come from Alexandria by water, and note when arrived here they have 90 miles more to perform across the desert to Suez and which tho' softened by, medium of the Passage agencies is still fatiguing the stream *against them and the Wind* variable. * The Colombia and Inez are expected from Calcutta and Madras full of Passengers besides the usual quantum by the H. C Steamer. Mr. Anderson managing Director of the P. &O Company accompanied by Mr. O. Edmonds his Secretary, an experienced Naval Officer, after remaining 6 weeks in Egypt, spying the nakedness of the land has left for Constantinople on business of the Company. and to concert the Establishment of a line of their Steamers between Alexandria, Syria, and Constantinople: they have 2 large Vessels equal to the Oriental building for the India and Suez communication, one of which is to be launched 1st August next, the out and out spirited manner in which they proceed *must ensure them, the patronage of your* Indian Gents. The French Government are building at La Ciotat near Marseilles 2 large Steamers size of the Oriental for running direct between Marseilles and Alexandria, *this may possibly compel the English Go*vernment to improve their service between Marseilles and Malta to the same standard which no doubt they will effect by contract with the Peninsula and Oriental Company We perceive the other Indian Steam Company is also in the field with a large Vessel for the Indian Seas, and next season we shall be overwhelmd with English *but I assure you however many may come;* they will be welcome to the poor "Fellah, —who above all other people esteems the *Inglese,' We have not heard of any more* robberries in the Desert and if this return to order continues, next month, Guards will *be dispensed with and the Caravan system* abandoned.

Mr. Walne H. M. Agent has arrived in Cairo, but of ourse does not resume his consular powers until the settlement of the political question and consequent retrun of the consul General.

Firman of the Sultan addressed to Mehemet Ali.

My Vezir.

I have seen with satisfaction the proofs of submission you have just given, as well as your protestations of fidelity, your assurances of devotedness to my august person & to the Interests of Government. Your long experience your knowledge of the affairs of the country placed for such a length of time under your administration, do not permit me to doubt that by the zeal and prudence you will employ in the same Government, you will acquire new claims to my benevolence, my confidence in you, and that whilst forming a right estimate of the value of my bounty, you will endeavour to transmit to your descendants those qualities which distinguish you. Under this persuasion I have decided on confirming you in the Government of Egypt, limited to the boundaries traced on the Map sent to you by the Grand Vezir, and on confirming on you, in addition, the prerogative of the heirship of that Government on the following conditions.

"When the Government of Egypt shall become vacant it shall be confided to him of your male children whom I shall select; the same mode of succession will apply to the male children of these latter, and so forth. In case of your male line becoming extinct, the male issue of the Females of your Family can have no claim to the succesion.

He of your Sons who will be chosen to succeed you in the Government of Egypt shall repair to Constantinople there to receive the Investiture.

The prerogative of Heirship conferred on the Governor of Egypt will give him no rank or title superior to that of other Vezirs, nor any right to precedence, and he will be treated precisely on the same footing as his colleagues.

The stipulations of my Hatti-Sherif of Gulhane as well as the administrative laws in vigor or to be adopted in my Empire and all treaties in force, or which may hereafter be concluded with friendly powers shall equally be executed in Egypt.

All the Taxes raised in the provinces shall be levied in my name, and in order that the inhabitants of, Egypt, who form a part of the subjects of the sublime Porte, may not be exposed to arbitrary and irregular taxations, the Tithes, duties, and other imposts shall be regulated there according to the same system as is followed in other parts of the Empire.

*The quarter of the Revenue of the Cus*toms Tithes and others taxes of Egypt shall be set apart without any deductions, and forwarded to the Treasury of my Government the remaining ¾ will serve to face the expences of collection, of the civil and military administration, of the maintenance of the Governor, as well as to pay for the grain which Egypt shall annually send to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

The above tribute payable by the Governor of Egypt, and the mode of payment shall continue for 5 years from the 23d February 1841. Subsequently they may be regulated in a manner more suitable to the future situation of Egypt, and to the nature of circumstances.

It being the duty of my Government to *know the annual amount of the revenue,* and the mode of receiving the Tithes and other taxes, and as this matter requires a board of supervision and control in the said province, steps will subsequently be taken *to that effect according to my Imperial* will.

As the regulation of the currency will be fixed by my Government in such a manner as to admit of no variation either in the assay or the value, the gold and silver monies, the Pacha will continue to be allowed to coin in my name in Egypt, shall resemble those issued from the Imperial Mint at *Constantinople, as well in assay, as in* form and mode.

As in time of peace 18000 troops will *suffice for the preservation of order in* Egypt this number shall not be exceeded. The Egyptian Forces however being destined to the service of the sublime Porte equally with the other Forces of the Empire, they can be augmented in time of War to the extent that may be judged suitable.

By the new system of military service adopted throughout my Empire, the soldiers who have served for 5 years are to be replaced by others, and the same system, shall also be followed in Egypt. Thus of the last Recruits now serving in Egypt 20,000 men shall be selected to commence the new service of which 18,000 will reserved for Egypt, and 2000 sent here to serve their time.

The fifth of these 20,000 men are to be replaced every year & 4000 Recruits shall annually be raised in Egypt, by drawing lots & by proceeding with all the humanity and diligence requisite, as prescribed by the Military regulations, of these recruits 3600 men shall remain in the Country, and 400 be sent to Constantinople.

The Soldiers who have served their period whether in Egypt or here, shall return home, and cannot be taken a second time.

Altho' the climate of Egypt may require a difference in Military clothing, the Uniforms as well as the distinctive signs and regimental Colours of the Egyptian Troops shall not differ from those of the other Troops of the Empire.

In like manner the costume and distinctive marks of the Officers, Sailors and Soldiers of the Egyptian Navy, as well as the Flags of the Ships shall be the same as those here.

The nomination of the Officers of the Army and navy up to the rank of Lieutenant inclusively shall be attached to the Government of Egypt, that of superior Officers will depend on my imperial pleasure.

Hereafter, the Governor of Egypt shall not build Ships of War without my express permission.

The concession of the hereditary Government of Egypt being submitted to on the conditions specified above, the non execution of one of these conditions will cause the immediate retraction of this concession.

The present Hatti Sherif therefore is addressed to you in order that you as well as your descendants, grateful for the imperial favor accorded you, may employ yourselves in fulfilling carefully the conditions established by it, in protecting the Inhabitants of Egypt against all violence, in providing for their safety and welfare, and in taking care not to contravene my orders; finally, in order that you may report to the sublime Porte all the important affairs of the country confided to your Government. * 21. Zilhidge. (13th, Feby. 1841.

In case my former letter should miscarry, there is no News—but the entire return of the Army from Syria and of Ibrahim Pacha who is now in Cairo. Mehemet Ali wishes to abdicate in his favor. The robbe-

* This inability to keep time with the Mails up from Alexandria to Cairo will be remedied next month by the improved Machinery of Hals Steamer and the arrival of the Lotus—iron vessel, which has reached Malta. The Passengers have hitherto all succeeded in searching the Alexandria Steamer in time.—And but one lot have been detained in Egypt; but now have commenced the khamseen winds here.

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ries in the Desert have ceased, and next month will be resumed the original individual system of travelling, and Guards and Caravans be abolished. Mehemet Ali is trying to get better terms than the Firman (annexed), these negotiations exist still.

PARLIAMENT.

FEB. 7.—PEERS.—The Queen's message for conferring some signal mark of favour on Lord Keane was taken into consideration, and, after very eulogistic speeches from Lords Melbourne and Ellenborough, was agreed to.

"VICTORIA" R.—Her Majesty having taken into consideration the great and brilliant services of Lieut. Gen. John, Lord Keane, as commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces and of the forces of the East India Company, engaged in the recent expedition to the Indus, and during his command in Western India, recommends to the house that some signal mark of favour may be conferred on the said John, Lord Keane, and on his two next surviving heirs."

A similar message was delivered in the Commons.

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return the thanks of this house for her Majesty's most gracious message, informing them 'that her Majesty, taking into consideration the great and brilliant services performed by John, Lord Keane, a Lieutenant General in her Majesty's army, late commander of her Majesty's and the East India Company's forces at the Presidency of Bombay, during his command of the army engaged in the expedition to the westward of the Indus and that her Majesty was desirous, to confer some signal mark of her favour for these and other distinguished merits upon the said, John, Lord Keane, and the two next surviving male heirs of the body of the said John, Lord Keane,' and to assure her Majesty that this house is ready to concur in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose."

LORD KEANE.

FEB. 12.—COMMONS.—Mr. Hume put some questions to the President of the Board of Control relative to statements that had appeared in Indian newspapers, accusing Lord Keane of having caused a trooper in the 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry to be shot without trial; and read several extracts, in which the conduct of Lord Keane was reflected upon with great severity; and the subsequent demoralization of the Regiment was attributed to the arbitrary conduct of the general. If these charges were true, Lord Keane had been guilty of wilful murder, and he thought that an opportunity should be given to the noble lord to disprove them.

Sir John Hobhouse said the charge had never been heard of till after Lord Keane left India, and neither the Board of Control nor the Court of Directors had ever received the slightest cognizance of such a charge having been made. The truth was, that the 2nd Regiment B. C. behaved extremely ill during the campaign in Affghanistan. The men were very disorderly, and the people implored protection against the troopers, who were about to commit depredations upon the standing crops of a village. Lord Keane sent for the Provost-Marshal, and ordered him to place videttes for the protection of the crops, and if the marauders renewed their attempts, the videttes were to fire, in the first instance, over their heads; but at all events not to allow the outrage to be committed. The men of the 2nd Regt. went to maraud at night, and the videttes fired, when one of the troopers was wounded in the leg, and, it was said, died of his wound. The right hon. baronet went on, amid loud cheers from all parts of the house, to say, that he thought Lord Keane quite justified in what he had done, and that Lord Keane would have deserved the blame that had been heaped upon him if he had acted differently. To show the excellent discipline maintained by Lord Keane, Sir John Hobhouse stated that during the whole of the advance into Affghanistan, not a single instance had occured of the infliction of corporal punishment, nor had one court-martial been held for the trial of any seriously offence.

Mr. Williams inquired whether Lord Keane had instituted any proceedings against the papers in which these charges had appeared?

The reply was in the negative.

The house having resolved itself into committee, Lord J. Russell said that he thought it unnecessary to enlarge on the merits of Lord Keane; indeed he was at a loss to think what opposition could be raised to the motion with which he would conclude, namely, that £2000 a year be granted to to noble Lord, and to his two next heirs.

Sir R. Peel believed the forms of the house did not require a seconder to this motion, or he would have solicited the honour of seconding it. He cared not whether Lord Keane prosecuted the authors of these calumnies or not, and he would be sorry to impose such a duty upon the noble Lord. The more fitting name for this "Injured Innocence" would, probably, be found to be "Detected Cowardice." He thought this motion ought to have been sooner brought forward; it ought to have immediately followed the conferring of the peerage. The Right Hon. Baronet then pointed out the importance of Lord Keane's services, and concluded by repeating his approval of the proposed grant.

Lord Howick preferred the policy of the Romans and of Queen Elizabeth, whose rewards were highly valued because parsimoniously bestowed. Governments were too prone to lavish their prizes, and each gift was a precedent for another and greater. Thus we have now come to pensions for three lives; and though he did not mean to disperage Lord Keane's services, he thought a pension for one life would have sufficed. The dead weight was too severely felt already. The necessity for keeping up a peerage previously granted was the chief difficulty; but the peerage ought not to have been granted until it was known whether the house would provide the pension, which he himself, though with great reluctance, must oppose.

Lord John Russell said that the Roman generals and the generals of Queen Elizabeth, to whom the noble lord had alluded, had opportunities which now no longer existed. The Roman generals returned home laden with the spoils of conquered states; and, in the days of Elizabeth, successful commanders amassed such wealth as it would have been deemed infamous for Lord Keane to have brought home with him from Affghanistan. Even at a later period, the crown possessed means that no longer existed, for rewarding great military services. Till very lately there had been important offices of state and large sinecures, that had generally been held by distinguished military and naval officers. These places and sinecures had very properly been abolished: but one of the great arguments that had always been used when their abolition had been called for, was, that when any case of real merit arose, the House of Commons would be only too happy to join with the crown in giving such ample rewards as might be fairly called for. The noble lord proceeded to say, that even in a pounds, shillings, and pence view of the question, Lord Keane was well deserving of the grant; for had the campaign in Affghanistan failed, or had Lord Keane shown any timidity in undertaking it, the country would have had to incur an expenditure of many hundreds of thousands of pounds in the defence of the British empire in India. If no grant like the present were ever made, no peerage could ever be conferred, even for the most distinguished services, except on individuals of great wealth. To the policy of applying for the sanction of the house to the creation of a peerage, which by the constitution was the exclusive right of the crown, he (Lord J. Russell) must declare himself entirely opposed. The speech of the noble lord frequently elicited the warmest cheer from all parts of the house, but more particularly from the opposition benches.

Mr. Hume objected to an aristocracy pensioned by the people. What was to happen in the third generation, when the pension would cease? Why were not life peerages created? Creations of peers without property lowered the value of the peerage itself. The money grant would not have been proposed if no peerage had been bestowed. Ministers seemed to think it had policy to leave peers without income, but sound policy to give them that income out of the taxes of the people. This was the fourth year of financial deficiency; and against glory abroad should be set distresses at home.

Sir H. Vivian supported the grant. The skill, dicision, and courage of Lord Keane had led to the successful issue of the enterprise. He had said that he would carry Ghuznee or die in the attempt It had been taken; and if it had not, it was impossible to say how dreadful the consequences would have been. He trusted, then, that the house would agree to the motion; for, by doing so, they would confer an honour on one who had been of the greatest service to his country.

The motion, which was opposed by Mr. Muntz, Mr. Brotherton, Gen. Johnson, and Colonel Salway, and supported by Sir H. Harding, Sir R. Jenkins, and Colonel Sibthorp, was carried by a majority of 195 to 43.

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

The country, from one end to the other, is loud in its protestations against the shameless mockery of justice which has been exhibited in the instance of this trial. The acquittal of Lord Cardigan is *per se* a matter of little consequence, but there is something peculiarly disgusting in witnessing the performance of a solemn force, got up for the amusement of court ladies and foreign ambassadors, at the expence of the nation—played under colour of a judicial proceeding, and with the sanction of the highest tribunal in the land. To realise the sublimity of humbug, the prisoner should have been convicted, and pleaded the privilege of his peerage, under the statute of Edward VI., which enacts—"That Lords of Parliament and Peers of the realm, having place and voice in Parliament, may have the benefit of their peerage (equivalent to that of clergy) for the first offence (*although they cannot read*, and without being burnt in the hand) for all offences then clergyable to commoners and also for the crimes of *house breaking, highway robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches*. To have pleaded such a privilege as this would have been so gross, that the repeal of the statute would have probably followed, and so the affair would have ended, but as the case now stands, it leaves no room for doubt, that to escape the consequences of crime, a man needs only to be a peer, however clear the evidence against him,—not because the law is defective, but because it is not to be enforced. Why, it has been asked, should Lord Cardigan have been followed by relentless persecution and punished, for an act of which several of his judges have been guilty? The fact is, the public were utterly indifferent in the matter, well knowing that, even if convicted, Lord Cardigan would not have suffered the poor man's penalty. But as no one was prepared for what has since transpired,—as no one was prepared to find the public prosecutor betraying the public interests, exhibiting in his conduct the grossest subserviency, and conspiring to cheat his own clients, and defeat the ends of public justice, the public indignation is great, though is mistaken zeal that is attributed to the law, for which the law is not answerable. If Lord Cardigan escaped, it is no fault of the law, which says a man shall no be convicted of one offence by showing he has committed another; but must rest with Sir John Campbell, who might have proved his case in fifty different ways, had he so pleased. That such was not his intention, is manifest from the tone of his address, and the plausible pretences which he urged, in anticipation, to account, as it were, for the position in which he had placed himself.

Lord Cardigan was indicted under the act of I Victoria, cap. 85, which makes the crime of maliciously shooting at any of her Majesty's subjects, with intent to kill or do grievous bodily harm, a felony punishable with transportation or imprisonment; and in cases where the attempt to kill is followed by a wound dangerous to life, imposes the still graver penalty of *death*.

His Lordship, it is true, was not, though, as he wounded his antagonist seriously, he might probably have been indicted for a capital offence; yet what right had the Attorney-General to say, that "he was rejoiced to think that he charge against the noble prisoner at the bar did not imply any degree of moral turbitude; and that if he should be found guilty, the conviction would reflect no discredit on the illustrious order to which he belonged." And then to proceed thus—"Your Lordships are aware that the noble earl is in the army, and that he is Lieut.-Col. of the 11th Hussars; and I have no doubt that upon this casion he only complied with what he thought necessary to the usages of society. But under these circumstances, though it would have been considereda if death had ensued, a great calamity and not a great crime—though moralists, of the highest authority have defended duelling—it remains for your Lordships to consider what duelling is by the law of England. By the law of England there can be no doubt that parties who meet deliberately to fight a duel, are guilty of murder if death ensues."

Such observations as these were most uncalled for, and show the spirit with which the law officer of the Crown approached the discharge of his duty! and yet from the testimony given upon the trial, it will be seen that notwithstanding the indifference of the prosecutor, almost every material fact brought to light.

Mrs. Dann saw two gentlemen kneel and load pistols, then rise, stand back to back, walk asunder some paces each, place other two at the points thus fixed, put pistols in their hands, stand aside till they fired at each other, give them fresh pistols, and stand aside till they fired again. Dann saw the combatants stationed; saw them fire both times; never lost sight of them till he reached the ground; when he saw one gentleman wounded, and took the pistol from the hand of another, that other being one of those who fired, and also Lord Cardigan. So there could be no doubt that Lord Cardigan discharged two pistols at some individual, and wounded him the second time. The point now was to identify the wounded antagonist of Lord Cardigan. Dann allowed him to go home with his surgeon, upon giving his address; that address was "Captain Harvey Tuckett, 13, Hemilton-place, New Road." Dann called there three times; and each time, on asking for Captain Tuckett was ushered in to the wounded gentleman who gave him the address.

The *insuperable difficulty* which remained was to show that this Captain Harvey Tuckett was the "Harvey Granett Phipps Tuckett," laid in the indictment. Mr. Codd proved that such were the names of Captain Tuckett, a half-pay officer of the 11th Hussars, but he could not prove that his residence was 13, Hamilton-place; and for want of some such link in the chain, the case broke down. Sir J. Anderson could have supplied the necessary information, but *would* not criminate himself; and the Attorney-General "*could* not call Captain Tuckett, as he was libable to a similar indictment," the point of identity, therefore, which was mattter of proof, was allowed to remain matter of mere inference, upon which no conviction could properly take place. Now is it possible to believe, that if there existed a desire to convict, the Attorney-General could not have supplied the information required,—nay, could he not have put Captain Tuckett in the box, and without asking him a single question, have allowed him to be identified by Dann as the wounded man, and by Codd as the person set out in the indictment.

COURT.

The following is from a publication which is considered an authority in Court matters:—Several of the journals have announced during the past week that her Majesty is again in that interesting state in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords." We believe the fact to be as stated, and also that it is stated correctly. It is now nearly ten days since information of the pleasing circumstance was conveyed to us from a quarter on which we have always safely relied, and though we declined to give it publicity at the time, it was not from any doubts of the accuracy of our intelligence that we did so, but from a certain delicacy which precluded us from touching on such a topic at such a period. The daily press having, however, given publicity to the fact, the reason which influenced us on that occasion has consequently no longer any force; and we now hasten among the foremost to congratulate the country upon the auspicious event.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The ceremony of christening her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took place in Buckingham Palace, on 10th February, with every state and solemnity befitting the occasion.

Half past six o'clock was the hour fixed upon for the ceremony to take place, and the illustrious and distinguished guests who were honoured with invitations for the state banquet, given in honour of the event, were invited for half-past six precisely.

Among the earlier arrivals at the palace, were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was received by the band of the Coldstream Guards, who attended in the Graad Hall, with "See the Conquering Hero comes." Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador (who wore a very rich Hungarian costume, with the stars of several orders of knighthood, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece); the Duchess of Sutherland, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Norfolk (carrying his baton as Earl Marshal), the Belgian and Saxon Ministers, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Hill, Lord John Russell, Earl of Clarendon Marquess of Normanby, Viscount Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Minto.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at twenty five minutes past six o'clock; the Duke of Sussex, attended by Colonel Wildman; the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Legge; and the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Colonel Couper, followed close afterwards.

Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager came in state, in three carriages, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Countess of Sheffield, Hon. Miss Mitchell, Earl Howe, Earl of Denbigh, and the Hon. William Ashley. Her Majesty was received at the foot of the grand staircase by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who conducted her Majesty to the state-rooms. Her Majesty and the Royal Family were received on lighting from their carriages by the Honourable Miss Murray and Miss Lister, maids of honour in waiting, Lady Gardiner, woman of the bedchamber in waiting, Colonel Wemyss, equorry in waiting, Lord George Lennox, gentleman in waiting on Prince Albert, and Colonel Wylde, equerry to his Royal Highness.

All the company appeared in full court-dress.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the green drawing-room at an early hour, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, and the Comtroller of the Household. In this apartment her Majesty and the Royal Highness received their visitors.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Queen Dowager, her Majesty and the entire party passed into the Throne room. This saloon, the most magnificent of the state apartments, was prepared with great splendour for the christening. The throne had been removed, and an alter erected in its place within the throne alcove, the front and sides hung with crimson velvet, very richly and elegantly ornamented with broad gold lace. The back of the alter was fitted in the same splendid style, having the initials I H S in the centre, embroidered in gold, and enriched with deep rays. The back was finished with a curved gilt bower, forming an elliptic arch at the top. The gold communion plate from the Chapel Royal, St. James's, was arranged on the altar, a large gold salver being placed in the middle, containing a fine representation in alto-relievo of "The Last Supper."

The front of and a small distance from the altar was the font, new for the occasion, very elegant in its form, exquisitely finished. The base is divided into three compartments, one bearing the arms of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal on a lozenge, with supporters, and surmounted by her Royal Highness's coronet; the others having the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert embossed. Over the coats of arms are cherubs, executed in full relief. The body of the font takes the form of the water lily, and supports a large shell, the rim of which on the inside has small water lilys floating on the edge.

The font, which was executed by Mesers E. and W. Smith, is of silver gilt, and water which it contained, and which was used for the ceremony, was brought from the river Jordan. The font was placed on a handsome circular table of marble, having the royal arms executed in mosaic at the top. The table itself stood on a small raised platform, placed on a large carpet of crimson velvet, extending to the seats reserved for the illustrious sponsors and visitors. The carpet was embroidered with gold at the angles, and had also a deep gold border; candelabra on gilt pedestals were on either side of the altar, and within the alcove were two cut-glass chandeliers; another chandelier of the largest size was hung in the middle of the room, and candelabra on pedestals, richly carved and gilt, lined the sides of the apartment. The seats for the company were of crimson satin, damask, and gold.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony of christening the Princess Royal, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Loudon, the Bishop of Norwich and the Dean of Carlisle.

The Queen and Prince Albert were on the left of his Grace. Her Majesty were a splendid diadem of brilliants, diamond ear-rings and necklace. Her Majesty also wore the riband and jewel of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Royal Higness Prince Albert was habited in a field-marshal's uniform, and wore brilliant stars of the Orders of the Ga ter and the Bath, and the riband of the Order of the Garter. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex appeared in military uniform with the ensigs of the Order of the Garter, and also of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle. His Royal Highess of Duke of Cambridge was habited in a field-marshal's uniform, wearing stars set in diamonds of the Orders of the Garter and of the Bath. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge wore the uniform of his regiment, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Sax Weimar, that of a cadet of the Royal Military College.

Opposite to her Majesty was the Duke of Wellington, his Grace officiating as sponsor on the part of his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The other sponsors were:—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The illustrious party were ranged round the altar, and the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, also occupied places in the front. The Mistress of the Robes and the great Officers of State were behind her Majesty and Prince Albert.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury came to that part of the ceremony for naming the Princess, her Royal Highness was given into his hands by her nurse, her Majesty the Queen Dowager then named her Royal Highess.

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA.

After the baptism the Princess was returned to her nurse.

The service being concluded, the party retired, and shortly afterwards the whole of the company who had witnessed or officiated at the ceremony went to dinner, which was served in the Picture Gallery, the band of the royal regiment of Horse Guards, who were in attendance, playing "God save the Queen," as the differrent members of the Royal Family entered the gallery.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail of January reached London on the 8th February, bringing advices to the fallowing dates:—

China	3d November.
Singapore . . .	12th ditto.
Calcutta . . .	22d December.
Madras . . .	23d ditto.
Ceylon . . .	21st ditto.
Bombay . . .	1st January.

Captain Shakspeare has arrived in London from Russia.

Kurreem Khan, the Vakeel of the King of Delhi, is the object of very general attention whenever he appears in public.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Erskine Perry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay, who was presented to Her Majesty by the Marquis of Normanby, at an audience on 11th February.

Turkey.

Constantinople 16th February.

The last week has of course been a very busy one for diplomacy. On Tuesday the Ambassadors of the four allied Powers attended a conference at Reshid Pasha's house, regarding the Egyptian affairs, on which the discussions are said to have been exceedingly warm. Our own noble Ambassador is said to have exerted himself greatly to prevent the Porte from being sacrificed in any way. After this conference, the firman, on the conditions then agreed to, investing Mehomed Ali Pasha with the hereditary government of Egypt was drawn up, and on Sunday last H. E. Said Muhib Efendi, daavi naziri, (superintendant of legal suits), was sent off for Alexandria in the Government steamer *Peiki Shevkot*, with the said firman, as well as the decorations appropriate to the rank of Mehmed Ali, as a Vezir of the Empire.

Said Muhib Efendi, had an audience of the Sultan previous to setting out; he is accompanied by Shefik Bey, who will act as his Secretary. The department of legal suits will be superintended, until his return, by Arif Bey, director of the powder mills.

Yesterday, official copies of the above Firman were sent to the Embassies of the Four Powers. It is said, that it is about to be published in the Government Gazette, but until we have read it, we shall not venture to offer any conjectures as to its contents: as we might possibly mislead our readers greatly.

The Austrian Internuncio Baron Sturmer, who is very active, has frequent interviews with the Ottoman Minister for foreign affairs. Last Thursday morning the Baron had a very narrow escape from being burnt out. His kitchen, which is detached from the Palace, took fire, and had the direction of the wind been different, nothing could have saved the building from total destruction.

Last week the Prince of Samos had the honor of an audience of the Sultan, who expressed great satisfaction at his zeal and abilities and on his departure presented him with a snuff box mounted in brilliants of considerable value, as a token of his confidence. Prince Vogoridhes is known as one of the most faithful of His Highness' servants. The Island he governs ought to be the happiest spot on earth, for it is blessed with free institutions, pays very moderate taxes, and enjoys great prosperity. Still the inhabitants are not tranquil. Greek emissaries are constantly exciting them to discontent and revolt, and the arms made use of to stir them up, are religious fanaticism, and superstitions the most insensate. Many of the Samiots would decidedly prefer misery and slavery under the Greek Government to happiness and freedom under any other! What strange directions human folly takes at times! We have heard, that, should they persist in their disobedience and disorderly conduct, a body of Ottoman troops may possibly be sent down to bring them to their senses.

The corps of the Serafs, (Bankers) have presented a second petition to the Porte, demand support in the recovery of the numerous debts due to them, which were left unpaid at the period of the introduction of the new system of finance. When the old plan of raising the revenue was in action, districts were farmed by Turks of some rank, who were obliged to have recourse to the Serafs for the needful advances and the required guarantees. Many of them, thus, were frequently indebted so their bankers in large sums of £5000, £10,000 and even £20,000 and more, for which the latter charged enormous interest. (21 per cent per annum,) Reform came: some of the farmers of revenue were unable to pay up, others made excuses and would not pay, and the poor bankers became really *poor*, though many of them were previously accounted the richest men in the Empire. We are sorry for them, but their mode of proceeding, formerly, had something in it so demoralizing that it was with pleasure we saw an end put to their enormous profits. Why should a whole country be sacrificed to gorge a few individuals, who even in their fallen state are will enabled to live in princely splendour? The Porte, whose province it is to give protection to all her subjects, has promised to assist them in the recovery of their lawful claims.

The Defterdars appointed to Syria are making active preparations, previous to proceeding to their respective posts. Such as had not previously been presented to the Sultan have now had the honor of paying their homage.

The Consuls general of the allied Powers who were preparing to return to Egypt are now, we understand, directed to remain here till further orders. We presume it will be necessary for news to be received that Mehmed Ali has accepted the conditions accorded to him, before they set out to resume their functions.

The wind has sprung up from the South, and if it hold in the same quarter we shall quickly have in the Ottoman fleet.

LONDON, MARCH 2, 1841.

The Tories affect great exultation at being beaten by the "miserable majority of five;" which, indeed, is not, according to their oracles, a defeat, but a positive victory; for by an arithmetical process peculiar to themselves, it is clearly shown that ministers, so far from having a majority of 5, were actually in a minority of 25! The grand conclusion they draw from these consolatory premises is, that Lord Morpeth's bill will not become law. They may be able to fulfil their predictions this session; for should they fail in the Commons to impede the progress and to cripple the provisions of the Bill, they have a majority elsewhere, from which as much hostility may be expected as they can desire—certainly as much as prudence allow. Whether the Bill pass this session or not, the much-maligned majority in favour of the second reading is important—not merely for what it attempts to do, but for what it declares shall not be done. The majority is small in favour of Lord Morpeth's measure, but it is decisive against Lord Stanley's—(GLOBE.)

Lord Morpeth's bill for repeal and revolution in Ireland, the introduction of which was of such immense importance in the eyes of ministers, the second reading of which consequently pressed with such indecent haste, and to the abstraction of four successive day's labour from the business of the nation, was last night coolly postponed by that most intrepid of small statesmen, Lord John Russell, till after Easter. To sum up all in the fewest but most expressive words, the bill is altogether a paltry imposture, and it was in the character of dishonest and maladroit jugglers that, from first to last, it was proposed and supported by, ministers and their adherents. What must the people think of such a House and such a Government?—(COURIER.)

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq., to be Serjeant-Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 26.—Royal Artillery: First Lieut. J, M'Coy to be Sec. Capt. v. J. A, Wilson, seceded, as holding a civil employment; Sec. Lieut. J. J. Brandling, to be First Lieut. v. M'Coy.

Royal Engineers; Capt. and Brev. Maj. A. Marshall to be Lieut. Col., v. Sir F. Smith, seceded having been appointed Inspector-General of Railways: Sec. Capt, H. Sandham to be Capt., v. Marshall; First Lieut. C, C. Wilkinson to be Sec. Capt., v. Sandham; Sec. Lieut. G. C. Baillie to be First Lieut., v. Wilkinson.

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BY A. WILLARD.

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